

Federal Communications Commission

§ 2.107

* * * * *

551 *Additional allocation:* In France and Monaco, the band 41–47 MHz is also allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis until 1 January 1986 and, in the United Kingdom, until 1 January 1987.

* * * * *

612 *Additional allocation:* In Sweden and Switzerland the band 150.05–153 MHz is also allocated to the aeronautical mobile (OR) service on a secondary basis.

* * * * *

614 *Alternative allocation:* In France and Monaco, the band 162–174 MHz is allocated to the broadcasting service on a primary basis until 1 January 1985.

* * * * *

672 *Different category of service:* In Afghanistan, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Hungary, Japan, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R., the allocation of the band 460–470 MHz to the meteorological-satellite service (space-to-Earth) is on a primary basis (see No. 425) and is subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

* * * * *

675 *Different category of service:* In Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, the United States, Guyana and Jamaica, the allocation of the bands 470–512 MHz and 614–806 MHz to the fixed and mobile services is on a primary basis (see No. 425), subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

* * * * *

678 *Additional allocation:* In Costa Rica, El Salvador, Ecuador, the United States, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica and Venezuela, the band 512–608 MHz is also allocated to the fixed and mobile services on a primary basis, subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

* * * * *

682 *Additional allocation:* In France and Italy, the band 582–606 MHz is also allocated to the radionavigation service on a permitted basis until 1 January 1990.

* * * * *

697 *Additional allocation:* In the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Israel, Kenya, Libya, Liechtenstein, Monaco, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden,

Switzerland and Yugoslavia, the band 790–830 MHz, and in these same countries and in Spain, France, Malta and Syria, the band 830–862 MHz, are also allocated to the mobile, except aeronautical mobile, service in the countries mentioned in connection with each band referred to in this footnote shall not cause harmful interference, or claim protection from, stations or services operating in accordance with the Table in countries other than those mentioned in connection with the band.

* * * * *

703 In Region 1, in the band 862–960 MHz, stations of the broadcasting service shall be operated only in the African Broadcasting Area (see Nos. 400 to 403) excluding Algeria, Egypt, Libya and Morocco. Such operations shall be in accordance with the Final Acts of the African VHF/UHF Broadcasting Conference, Geneva, 1963.

* * * * *

708 *Different category of service:* In the United States, the allocation of the bands 942–947 MHz and 952–960 MHz to the mobile service is on a primary basis (see No. 425) and subject to agreement obtained under the procedure set forth in Article 14.

* * * * *

US330 In the frequency bands 901–902 MHz, 930–931 MHz, and 940–941 MHz, the only fixed services permitted are ancillary services used in support of mobile personal communications services.

US331 In the frequency band 1850–1990 MHz, the only fixed PCS services permitted are ancillary services used in support of mobile personal communications services.

* * * * *

§ 2.107 Radio astronomy station notification.

(a) Pursuant to No. 1492 of Article 13 and Section F of Appendix 3 to the international *Radio Regulations* (Geneva, 1982), operators of radio astronomy stations desiring international recognition of their use of specific radio astronomy frequencies or bands of frequencies for reception, should file the following information with the Commission for inclusion in the Master International Frequency Register:

(1) The center of the frequency band observed, in kilohertz up to 28,000 kHz inclusive, in megahertz above 28,000

kHz to 10,500 MHz inclusive and in gigahertz above 10,500 MHz.

(2) The date (actual or foreseen, as appropriate) when reception of the frequency band begins.

(3) The name and location of the station, including geographical coordinates in degrees and minutes.

(4) The width of the frequency band (in kHz) observed by the station.

(5) The antenna type and dimensions, effective area and angular coverage in azimuth and elevation.

(6) The regular hours of reception (in UTC) of the observed frequency.

(7) The overall receiving system noise temperature (in kelvins) referred to the output of the receiving antenna.

(8) The class of observations to be taken. Class A observations are those in which the sensitivity of the equipment is not a primary factor. Class B observations are those of such a nature that they can be made only with advanced low-noise receivers using the best techniques.

(9) The name and mailing address of the operator.

(b) The permanent discontinuance of observations, or any change to the information above, should also be filed with the Commission.

(c) Observations being conducted on frequencies or frequency bands not allocated to the radio astronomy service should be reported as in paragraph (a) of this section for information purposes. Information in this category will not be submitted for entry in the Master International Frequency Register and protection from interference will not be afforded such operations by stations in other services.

§ 2.108 Policy regarding the use of the fixed-satellite allocations in the 3.6–3.7, 4.5–4.8, and 5.85–5.925 GHz bands.

The use of the fixed-satellite allocations in the United States in the above bands will be governed by footnote US245. Use of the fixed-satellite service allocations in these bands is for the international fixed-satellite service, that is, for international inter-continental communications. Case-by-case electromagnetic compatibility analysis is required with all users of the bands. It is anticipated that one earth station

on each coast can be successfully coordinated. Specific locations of these earth stations depend upon service requirements and case-by-case EMC analyses that demonstrate compatible operations.

Subpart C—Emissions

§ 2.201 Emission, modulation, and transmission characteristics.

The following system of designating emission, modulation, and transmission characteristics shall be employed.

(a) Emissions are designated according to their classification and their necessary bandwidth.

(b) A minimum of three symbols are used to describe the basic characteristics of radio waves. Emissions are classified and symbolized according to the following characteristics:

(1) First symbol—type of modulation of the main character;

(2) Second symbol—nature of signal(s) modulating the main carrier;

(3) Third symbol—type of information to be transmitted.

NOTE: A fourth and fifth symbol are provided for additional information and are shown in Appendix 6, part A of the ITU Radio Regulations. Use of the fourth and fifth symbol is optional. Therefore, the symbols may be used as described in Appendix 6, but are not required by the Commission.

(c) First Symbol—types of modulation of the main carrier:

(1) Emission of an unmodulated carrier	N
(2) Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude-modulated (including cases where sub-carriers are angle-modulated):	
—Double-sideband	A
—Single-sideband, full carrier	H
—Single-sideband, reduced or variable level carrier	R
—Single-sideband, suppressed carrier	J
—Independent sidebands	B
—Vestigial sideband	C
(3) Emission in which the main carrier is angle-modulated:	
—Frequency modulation	F
—Phase modulation	G

NOTE: Whenever frequency modulation “F” is indicated, Phase modulation “G” is also acceptable.

(4) Emission in which the main carrier is amplitude and angle-modulated either simultaneously or in a pre-established sequence D |

(5) Emission of pulses: ¹	
—Sequence of unmodulated pulses	P
—A sequence of pulses:	
—Modulated in amplitude	K
—Modulated in width/duration	L